

# The Washington Times

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING  
(Including Sundays)  
By The Washington Times Company,  
THE MUNSEY BUILDING, Penna. ave.  
FRANK A. MUNSEY, President.  
R. H. TITHERINGTON, Secretary.  
C. H. POPE, Treasurer.

One Year (including Sundays), \$2.50.  
Six Months, \$1.50. Three Months, \$1.00.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1915.

## THE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

From the industrial and shipping centers of the Eastern seaboard come urgent demands that somehow or other bottoms be provided for the American business with all parts of the new world. The seaport warehouses are stocked with goods of all kinds for the foreign markets, waiting for ships to come along and take them away. War's demands on the mercantile marines have been fearfully heavy, and are going to be yet heavier. Commerce will have to take a back seat in favor of war's requirements; and after the war we will learn that the wastage cannot be repaired in many years.

At the same time it is stated that American ship yards have never, within the time of constructing modern vessels, been so busy as they are now. The costs of this construction are high but the demand compels them to be accepted. Naval vessels are going to cost the Government more than ever; but it will be good and timely spending, helping to rehabilitate the American shipbuilding business as well as to strengthen our naval power. It is said that the greatest fighting ships will cost about \$19,000,000 under present conditions where formerly they came at \$15,000,000.

## MAKING BETTER SCHOOLS

Two or three points stand out in the annual report of the Superintendent of Schools as recommendations which the Washington schools could well consider. Principal among these is the physical examination for teachers. Such an examination should be held upon a teacher's entry into the system, and, as recommended by the superintendent, upon her return from a long illness or when age seems to impair her efficiency. To retire teachers or to give them compulsory leaves of absence also entails what teachers have been fighting for, a retirement fund. The superintendent does well to place the whole matter of such a fund on a basis of greater efficiency in the teaching force, for that is the ground on which it should rest.

City-wide promotions, and the abolition of the present "promotions" which carry no raise in pay, are reforms that have long been needed. Some time, it is to be hoped, the promotion by grades will be abolished, and it will be recognized here, as it is in other cities, that a teacher of a first or second grade may be a great deal more valuable than a teacher in higher grades. Most educators realize that teaching problems increase inversely with the age of pupils.

To exchange Washington teachers with other cities would be a philanthropy, as well as a benefit to us. Capital teachers could carry to other cities many movements that have been worked out here. This city would profit by having in its midst teachers with other viewpoints. It would be especially valuable to exchange teachers with Middle Western cities where civic spirit has thoroughly imbued the schools, and with more so much backwardness about taking advantage of the opportunities afforded here for social center use of school buildings.

## JAPAN AND THE BALKANS

Somewhat irrelevantly, it would seem, a Japanese statesman is interviewed about the part Japan is playing and going to play in the world war, and replies with a mysterious suggestion that Japan is even now doing far more than the world realizes and later may take a part that will astound it. Japan, he points out, is nearest neighbor among all the allied powers to Russia; therefore Japan might naturally be expected to lend its aid most emphatically to Russia.

There was no assurance, no direct intimation, that Japan might send troops to Russia. It is indeed quite beyond the probabilities that such a thing should be undertaken. The trans-Siberian railway is taxed beyond its capacity to send munitions of war from Japan and America to Russia. The effort to send a military force large enough to become an important factor would mean merely that carrying capacity that might better be devoted to movement of supplies would be utilized in sending troops. Therefore it is to be presumed that there is no chance of Japan undertaking directly to re-enforce the armies of Grand Duke Nicholas.

But this does not exclude Japan from opportunity to send troops into the war or to send them where they will be of the greatest service to Russia. For a year there has been serious consideration of the possibility that Japanese troops might be in Europe, and it is

very well understood that the arrangements for that move have been considered in all detail by the allies. An army of a half million Japanese could be transported around Asia and through the Suez canal into Levantine waters in a time so short that it might be possible to effect a great coup with them.

Not only that, but they might even be thrown into the Dardanelles campaign as a complete surprise to the Turks and Germans. The movement of the Australian and New Zealand troops to Persia, Egypt, and the Egean was accomplished with the same secrecy that every British naval movement has been carried out. There is no reason why a naval authority that could send a fleet to the South Atlantic and destroy a powerful enemy without the world suspecting the operation should not bring an army from Japan to the Gallipoli.

Therefore the intimation from Tokyo suggests strongly that if Japan is really to take further active part in the war it may be expected to play that part in the Near East.

## THE GREATER ADVERTISING

A Chicago man, George H. Jones, addressing the American Iron and Steel Institute, told his hearers that the steel business needed, more than anything else, to advertise. He began by urging that the day of persistent competition is past; there must be co-operation among the interests in any great industry, and he shocked his auditors a bit by adding that no great business is so lacking in progressiveness, in the most modern methods of stimulating trade, as the steel industry. "More money is spent in advertising tooth paste in this country," he observed a little sardonically, "than in advertising steel products."

That is worth thinking about. But Mr. Jones did not state the whole case. He should have added that the money spent advertising tooth paste is not economic waste. The country has better teeth as a result; and better teeth are worth the cost. It wouldn't have them without the effective stimulation of the dentifrice business.

Last year one of the great manufacturing companies of the country received an annual report from its management, in which it was explained that business had been considerably increased despite very depressed general conditions which in ordinary circumstances would have justified expectation of a decided loss in volume. This company makes hot water and steam radiators and boilers and appurtenances for heating purposes. Instead of accepting the inevitable and acquiescing in a period of bad business, this concern went into advertising. It had been experience that these modern heating facilities were commonly installed only when new buildings were being erected. Yet, the company found, there was no reason why these same facilities should not be installed in older houses, making modern structures of them. The public, when this was presented through attractive and convincing advertising, began making such improvements.

There were two results, at least, of significance. The company did more business; and people who bought its supplies found themselves possessing better properties. If advertising meant nothing more than increasing the cost of goods it would be subject to the charge that it is waste. But in fact it is one of the most useful instruments of progress.

The suggestion that the national steel and iron industry get together for a huge advertising campaign is highly interesting. It carries with it the notion that there must be co-operation, especially in foreign fields. This can be accomplished only if there is modification of national trade regulations looking to such unification of interest. The cartel system of Germany comes into mind with this suggestion. It is high time that such proposals were getting widespread consideration.

## THE INDEMNITY ISSUE

German statecraft has not yet given up the idea that when the war ends the enemies of Germany are going to be forced through indemnities to pay a great share of the war's costs to Germany. It seems the determined purpose of Berlin to seize and hold enough alien territory to be the price of indemnities. Russia will have to pay for the relinquishment of Poland, France for the recession of her northern provinces, Belgium for her national rehabilitation. Indeed, this is a moderate measure of what lay opinion in Germany demands; the more Chauvinistic attitude is that the conquered lands must be in large part retained and that indemnities must be exacted in addition.

The most recent and impressive case of a nation entering a great military adventure with the deliberate purpose of exacting indemnities was seen in the Russo-Japanese war, and the issue of the Portsmouth peace convention established a precedent that must give concern to

those German leaders who still hope for indemnities. Japan wanted a big cash payment, but was maneuvered by the Russian diplomats at Portsmouth into the position of having tentatively agreed on everything else except the question of indemnity, and from that moment the moral elements weighed against her. Would she go on with a great war merely for money? Would she give the word for sacrifice of more thousands and tens of thousands of her brave soldiers merely in order that she might get a billion or two billion of yen for their lives?

Perhaps the Japanese diplomats were outmaneuvered; their own nation believed they had been, and the treaty they made was an intensely unpopular one. Yet it has never been very apparent how the demand for indemnity could have been enforced without outraging the sentiments of the world. Japan, at any rate, got no money indemnity, and the failure to exact it established a precedent that has been regarded as a counterweight to that other precedent which Bismarck established after the Franco-German war.

It is impossible to believe that the present war will be fought to any such complete military victory for either side as the Germans won in 1871. It is more likely that peace discussions will begin, as in the case of the Manchurian war, with both sides holding themselves ready to resume hostilities if necessary and with neither hopelessly beaten. In that event Germany would say, "We will return your conquered lands if you pay us in cash;" the allies would retort, "We will go on fighting for them, but not pay." Germany would have the poor end of the argument; she would be fighting for more money; the allies for the integrity of their dominions, the nationality of their conquered provinces, the honor of their people.

Indemnities are and have been a temptation to peoples with a military disposition. They make war look at times like a good speculation. It is very certain that in their present temper the allies will never pay them; they will go on fighting till they reconquer rather than buy back their integrity. They have the resources to keep up the contest and they would have vastly the stronger moral position.

Moreover, it is quite possible, although they have not talked so much about it, that the allies have notions that the indemnity boot will be on the other foot. Germany, as the aggressor that forced an unnecessary war, might, if defeated, be compelled to pay for her fearful blunder. But it is unlikely that peace discussions will be so long deferred as to make great indemnities possible on either side.

## A GRATIFYING HARMONY

There is every indication that the question of national preparedness is not going to occasion any marked political divisions in Congress or in the country. There will be a general disposition, on the other hand, to achieve unanimity in passing necessary measures.

For more than merely political reasons this will be a fortunate circumstance. The world will be far more impressed with the meaning of American measures if there is national unity back of them. A harmonious Congress, providing the resources with which to place this nation in a self-respecting position before the world will be a decisive answer to those peace-at-any-price advocates who have promulgated the preposterous doctrine that even in such a crisis as the present it is dangerous to prepare for trouble.

The conflagration now going on over a wider part of the world than it has ever before reached, and still threatening to spread yet further, may involve America, in some unexpected way, at any time. He must be bent on living in a fool's paradise who refuses to realize this. We have been on the verge of the most grave eventualities more than once in the last year. There is no knowing what accident or incident may bring the conflict home to our vital interests or national honor. To neglect readiness for whatever may happen would be only less inexcusable than to fail to make ready in such manner as will most strikingly testify to our earnestness in the business. As matters stand in the world right now, preparation is a war measure that ought to be adopted with the undivided support of all parties and factions. It is apparent that this is not quite possible; therefore the best approximation to solidarity will be a united action of Congress, the spokesman of national feeling that the rest of the world will be most willing to recognize as sounding the national voice.

Do we Wiley's opinion that the war will be decided by food and not ammunition, may open up a foreign market for Mrs. Newlywed's biscuits.

That American suffragette, at least, established a precedent for her English sisters by breaking her own jaw.

The uniforms for the men of our proposed navy should be of the usual type, but without the trimmings of red tape.

## FIRE MARSHAL OF MD. SHOT IN ARSON RAID

G. Edward Myers in Critical Condition as Result of "Frame Up" at Odenton.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—State Fire Marshal G. Edward Myers, who was shot through the right temple last night, in a raid at Odenton, Anne Arundel county, in which three members of an alleged "arson trust" were captured, is in a critical condition at the University Hospital. The bullet is lodged in Mr. Myers' skull, near the right lobe of the brain, and the loss of the sight of the right eye is practically assured.

Harry Miller, Gotthub Freund and Harry Goldberg are held at the central police station facing three charges on which they will be given a preliminary hearing today. The charges are assaulting and attempting to kill Marshal Myers, arson, and conspiracy to commit murder.

The detectives who accompanied Marshal Myers to Odenton and made the arrests allege that they captured the three men under charges red handed, in the act of firing the cannon factory of Charles M. Murray & Son.

The police destroyed the captured Miller had a revolver with an exploded cartridge in the chamber. There is a possibility, however, that the shot which struck Myers may have been fired by one of the detectives as there was a fusillade.

Several weeks ago State's Attorney Broening received information regarding an arson gang, Joseph J. Broening, a relative of the State's Attorney, was designated to handle preliminary details leading to an arrest, and, having met members of the alleged gang, engaged them to destroy the property which he represented to be his.

Mr. Broening had taken out a fake insurance policy on the property for \$12,000 under the name of Anderson, and the firebugs were to receive a percentage of the policy when their work had been completed. They were given \$50 in market money as a retainer, and this money, the police say, they found upon them when arrested.

The "job" was to be done at 7 o'clock last night. The Marshal Myers, accompanied by the services of ten Central office detectives, and went to Odenton at 4 o'clock to conduct an inspection. Shortly after 7 o'clock Mr. Broening and the members of the gang approached the building, which had been surrounded by police.

At a signal from Mr. Broening, the police rushed the factory and captured all three of the men. They found two revolvers, a sawed-off shotgun and several sticks of dynamite in an old telescope which the arrested men had brought with them.

They were not until the detectives had completed the arrest and gathered up the evidence that the fact became known that Mr. Myers had been shot. He was taken to the office of Dr. J. H. McNeemar, at Odenton, and then rushed to the University Hospital, in this city.

A telegram came to the hospital at this time, and the hospital decided that an operation at this time would be inadvisable.

## Pin Sets 'Exhibit A' Whistling in Court

Evidence Is a Motorcycle, and Joker Punctures Tire Under Judge's Nose.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The trial for burglary of John Corso, twenty-two, was held in ten minutes in the Bronx county court because some joker stuck a pin in the tire of the motorcycle which Corso was accused of stealing, as it passed the court house. The motorcycle was labeled "Exhibit A."

It was while Corso was testifying in his defense that the tire was punctured by a whistling sound, and the cycle had to be wheeled out of the room.

Corso was found guilty of having broken into the home of Mrs. Dora Schimmelfried, who, appearing in defense of Corso, testified she was his wife, and that she had been deceived by the assumption by Judge Gibbs that her statements of relationship was untrue.

## Man of 22 Sought for Sparrows Point Theft

The police are looking for a man twenty-two years old, who is wanted in connection with the theft of \$65 from John Slaughter, 42 East E street, Sparrows Point, Md. Mr. Slaughter says that while he was out of town, between New Jersey avenue and Second North-west, at 8:30 o'clock last night, he was counting on cash when the money was snatched from his hand.

He describes the thief as being white, about 5 feet 6 inches tall, and weighing about 150 lbs. He wore a black slouch hat and black suit.

## Chinese Form Ship Co.

The China Mail Steamship Company, financed wholly by Chinese in the United States, has been organized on the Pacific coast for trade between San Francisco and China, according to a telegram to the Chinese Legation in Washington.

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## Pay Station Robbed.

A telephone pay station and contents were stolen by thieves who entered the home of Alice Cumberland, at the foot of F street northwest, according to a report which has been made to the police. Entrance was gained through a window. The burglary occurred Thursday night.

## Concert Tomorrow

Orchestra Concert by the U. S. Soldiers' Home Band, at Stanley Hall at 6:45 o'clock.

JOHN S. M. ZIMMERMANN, Director.

March, "Captain Betty".....Baxter  
Overture, "The Four Ages".....Lachner

Entr Act—(a) "Longing".....Lachner  
(b) "Meeting".....Bendix

Selection, "Carmen".....Bizet  
Characteristic, "African Dream-land".....Atwater  
Waltz suite, "Summer Evening".....Waldteufel  
(Sole of d'Arco)

Finale, "Chinatown, My Chinatown".....Schwartz  
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

# Sugar Tariff Revision Question at Bottom of U.S. Revenue Situation

Democrats Who View It in Its Practical Legislative Aspects Feel That Opening of Issue Would Be of Embarrassing Proportions—Sugar the Weak Spot.

By JUDSON C. WELIVER.

At the bottom of the country's revenue situation, lies the question whether the duty on sugar shall be restored or not, during the coming session of Congress.

It has been declared that the President was in favor of restoring this duty; not for protective, but for revenue purposes. Unless it is restored by law that shall become effective meanwhile, sugar will be free of duty beginning in May, 1916.

But there is a grave difficulty in undertaking to reopen one tariff schedule and expecting to deny consideration to the others. Once opened, a tariff measure is subject to amendment that may require votes all along the line. The party in power has small liking for a tariff discussion.

## NOT EXPECTED TO WORK TOGETHER.

It is probable that if the sugar question could be entirely segregated from all other tariff questions, the measure would be introduced as a sort of war revenue bill and hurried through to passage under whip and spur. But that proceeding is not available. A scheme to revise the tariff is subject to real consideration. It will require consideration in committees and on the floor of both houses.

President Wilson was, at the time the Underwood measure was before Congress, especially insistent that sugar be made free. This was one of the cardinal proposals, along with the insistence that wool be free. Mr. Bryan was credited with especial ardor in favor of free wool, and the President with particular urgency in behalf of free sugar. At that time they and their followers were able to work together; they are not expected to do so in the coming session.

## No Disaster Thus Far.

The tariff was taken off wool, and a sliding scale was applied to sugar, which it was to be free by May, 1916. Under the Payne tariff, sugar paid \$1.50 duty per 100 pounds. It is now 1 cent per pound, the next step will be the elimination of the remaining protection.

The change of both the wool and the tariff schedule has been accomplished without producing disaster thus far. It is, however, a question whether the war brought entirely new conditions. Germany was a great sugar producer. Now it is out of the world's market. England bought a large part of its sugar from Germany, and much of the remainder from Russia. Both these countries have been unable to supply their old markets since the war opened. Consequently, England has been compelled to seek new supplies, and has suddenly become a strong competitor in the Cuban sugar market, which formerly was almost exclusively controlled by the United States.

With England calling for a big share of Cuban tonnage, and the world showing no increase adequate to take care of the losses, an advance in the price of sugar, quite independent of any country's tariff, was inevitable. It was mighty fortunate for the Democratic party, because the best sugar concerns of Louisiana, which are the only ones who were prepared largely to go out of business as soon as they lost their protection, took the other tack and planned for a bigger production than ever.

## Prosperity For Cuba.

The American production of sugar this year is expected to be from 200,000 to 250,000 tons, the normal harvest has been rather under 600,000. The beet sugar crop comes into the market from October to the end of January, but of course it pays no duties and does not help the revenue situation. Produced behind the protection of the present duty of 1 cent and also the wall and tariff prices, this beet sugar will be marketed at profitable prices.

Louisiana's crop of cane sugar will come on the market mainly in November and December, and will enjoy the benefit of the present tariff protection and of the inflated world prices. It will command prices high enough to make the Louisiana beet sugar protection temporarily unimportant.

Finally, the crops of Hawaii and Porto Rico will be brought into the market of the States in the spring of 1916. It is estimated that there will be about 700,000 tons of Hawaiian and 200,000 of the Porto Rican crop. All this sugar is free, and it likewise will get in before the tariff can be taken off.

The greatest single factor in our sugar supply is the Cuban crop, which will be bigger than ever. In normal, ante-bellum times this country took about 2,000,000 tons of Cuban sugar. This coming season we will take from 2,500,000 to 2,750,000 tons. Canada and England will demand all they can get from Cuba, and the competition will make prosperity for the planters of that island.

## Fear To Open Tariff Issue.

At present the price for raw sugar in the island ranges from 3 cents per pound. There are plantations in Cuba on which it is authentically stated, sugar can be produced at a modest profit for 1 cent; the average normal

# YAGER FOR WIDER PORTO RICO RIGHTS

Governor Points Out Problems Which Would Follow Unexpected Disaster.

LAKE MOHONK, Oct. 23.—Should any unexpected calamity befall the island of Porto Rico, such as a recurrence of the hurricane of 1899, when hundreds were killed and the coffee and other plantations devastated, or should the sugar industry decline, the United States would have a little Belgian relief situation on its hands and the problem of feeding the unemployed would be most serious, in the opinion of Gov. Arthur Yager, of Porto Rico, expressed today at the Lake Mohonk conference, where he was the chief speaker on conditions in the island.

After calling attention to the excessive density of population, which he said was the greatest in proportion to area of any region in the world away from large cities and manufacturing centers, Governor Yager asserted that the only effective remedy for the situation was the transferring of large numbers of Porto Ricans to some other region, possibly Santo Domingo.

## Confront Biological Law.

"In my judgment it is not only important, but it is urgent," he said, "with the population pressing hard upon the means of employment, if any unexpected calamity should befall any of the island's industries, there would result most serious suffering than the insular government could possibly relieve with the means at its command. It is a great biological law that we are confronted with, and we can neither alter nor repeal it. Education, labor legislation, land legislation, bank legislation may all help, but these measures must be supplemented by finding some means of relief from the oncoming crowd of surplus population if we are to reach a real remedy."

Many Porto Ricans have gone to Santo Domingo, which is almost identical in climate, products and language, and has only about thirty people to the square mile, while Porto Rico has about 250 per square mile. With the vacant lands in Santo Domingo occupied through the emigration of Porto Ricans the two islands could be made to fit together like hand and glove, and if possible the emigration should be made as would suit the needs of each island as to population and social development.

Treaty arrangements might be made with Santo Domingo, which would include a practical scheme of emigration under governmental encouragement, and aid of the surplus population of the smaller island to the unoccupied lands of the larger, which would meet the greatest wishes of the Porto Ricans through the redistribution of population. While some difficulties might arise in doing this, Governor Yager thinks it is nevertheless feasible.

The political problems he classed as a part of the educational task assumed by Americans in Porto Rico, stating that a government conforming to American ideals as far as possible, training the people to take part in and justify the carrying on of this government and making them reasonably satisfied therewith.

## Foraker Act Temporary.

The speaker said that, considering the lack of previous experience in governing people like those of Porto Rico, it was surprising that the organic act passed by Congress in 1900, had on the whole served its purpose so well.

The Foraker act was avowedly temporary and in his judgment the time has fully come when a new constitution should be given to Porto Rico, embodying the principles of the Foraker act of experience and recognizing the success of our educational experiment.

Governor Yager said that the desirable changes to be made were:

1. The collective grant of citizenship in the United States to Porto Ricans should not be regarded as a privilege, but as a right, adding "I know of no gift that would go so far toward removing dissatisfaction and toward giving Porto Ricans as this ample grant of citizenship, and none that would be attended with so much delay and risk as the Foraker act."

## Should Correct Errors.

The mistakes made in the present organic act and the development of the government under it should be corrected in the new constitution. He characterized the extension of the suffrage to all male Porto Ricans over twenty-one years of age as the most important of these mistakes, and recommended that the plan of election districts so that only one instead of five members of the board of electors should be elected, would be elected from a single district.

The question as to the ultimate relation of Porto Rico to the United States, the speaker said, should be left for another generation to determine. The immediate work is the same, regardless of whether Porto Rico eventually becomes one of the States or viewed from the other extreme, ultimately becomes a small autonomous country under some kind of American control and protection.

## Explorer Will Speak On Things in Common

R. L. Garner, African explorer, noted for studies at the highest anthropological station in Africa, will address the Biological Society this evening. His topic will be "On Things in Common." Mr. Garner will give an account of his quest for grasses, and Frederick Knapp will show how certain species of the human species are related. The meeting will be held at the Cosmos Club.

## Press Club to Hear of Writer's Visit to Front

At the National Press Club tonight at 8 o'clock, William L. G. Washington correspondent of the Chicago Evening Post will tell of his personal experience during three months in the war zone. Traces to the front in the Champagne district and to the capture of French trenches in Lorraine will be described, and an account will be given of the bombardment of Fontenoy-lez-Neuville.

## Two Horses Injured in Collision Are Killed

Two horses were so badly injured in a collision between a team and one of the cars of the Washington Railway and Electric Company yesterday evening that it was necessary to kill them. The accident happened in front of 623 Georgia avenue.

The team, made up of five horses, was the property of Charles H. Parker, of Lay Hill, Md. It was driven by George Burrier, who escaped injury.

## One Year Ago Today in the War

France admitted German advances near Dixmude and La Basse, but claimed an allies' advance east of Nieuport and the taking of roads commanding the valley of the Aisne.

English monitors aided the Belgian army's assault on the German right wing, repulsing Nieuport attacks, London claimed. The British destroyer Badger rammed and sank a German U-boat off the Dutch coast, the British said. Canadian expeditionary troops replaced Hindus in Egypt, Berlin heard.

General advances east of Ypres and southwest of Lille and the crossing of the Yser canal in violent fighting, were Germany's claims for the day. Vienna claimed the Austrians permitted the Russians to cross the San, then defeated them, inflicting heavy losses.

Russia claimed the Austro-Germans were driven back forty miles from Warsaw and continued to retreat, offering feeble resistance.